# Kansas Weekly Herald.

Two Dollars

'Our Whole Country.'

In Advance

### BY OSBORN & ADAMS,

## LEAVENWORTH, K. T., SEPTEMBER 29, 1854.

VOLUME 1---NUMBER 3.

## IN PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING, BY

OSBORN & ADAMS,

Publication Office, in Herald Building, on

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One s	quare	. (12	line	s) fi	rst in	serti	on	\$1	00
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#### From the Boston Post. Fanaticism Rebuked.

of its editor, which was conceived, and is

tion of 1852? Have Messrs. Nesmith, announced in the convention of patriotic moral principle. All the south now ask, land, the sunny savannahs of the south, and wisdom and concession which formed the and all the democratic party propose to give carve out their homes from the kingly forconstitution, they would have caused a them, is their rights under the constitution. shiver of indignation to prevade not only Not one iota more, not one jot less. that illustrious body, but to run like a gath- Now, take the case of the fugitive slave has given it its tones of thunder, its wild,

The repeal of the repealing section of the Nebraska law.

The repeal of the fugitive slave law.

States into the Union. braska biill, is an impossibility; is admitted to be such by the New York Evening Post, the most persistent and relentless anti-slavery paper in the Union, and is known to be impracticable by its advocates in New Hampshire. They only proclaim at for political effect, to sustain, if possible, the anti-Nebraska excitement, which since the passage of the bill, despite their misrepresentations and frauds, is fast subsiding. Even the lunatic railings of Horace Gree-

repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the by us of New Hampshire, or of the north. success throug hout the Union, or the oppo- It will not answer either, for men to dethe remaining proposition. would in our in the last whig convention, against this opinion as surely dissolve the Union as the last whig convention, against this and foaming Merrimac, the mountain-fed zette. justice to say that we do not take counsel to accomplish it. They do not mean that from our passions or our impulses. We are not alarmists, either. Nor do we fear Now, this fugitive slave law, or some the advances of abolitionism and infidelity other of like efficiency, is of vital importance to the requirements of the constitution, so to the south. Were it not for some legis-

it becomes every lover of his country, every man who would not belie the memory of those fathers who bequeathed to him as a rich legacy the heroic precedent of sin- Union of no more new states, unless their nado into the Gulf of Mexico. gle-hearted devotion to justice and to country, every one who would not suppress the try, every one who would not

opposition to discussions of the subject in all theory of our government, We regret that its bearings. There is no other course in the present inneutre, open to the democthe present juncture, open to the democ- columns of this argument entire. racy, consistent with manhood, consistent with self-respect, consistent with the duty we owe to our brethern in other states, consistent with the ascendancy we hold throughout the union, consistent with the throughout the union, consistent with the past history of the great organization to general features of country, as well as by which we belong, the records of ever maturing greatness which mark the bright ty. Admitting the truth of this assertion, it purify, rubrics of its past, but to meet this question is no wonder that the eloquence, of the of slavery, as we have before, considered it, West is bold, energetic and magnificent. and deal with it earnestly, honestly and In this glorious region, mind developes earjustly. It is clear that we must in the lier, and approaches the maturity of its vig-The Union Democrat, published at Manposition single-handed and alone. Our which may be sought for in vain in the olthe ster, N. H. and whose editor was op- antagonists will be made up of every odd der sections of the continent. Even withposed to the introduction of the Nebraska end of faction that craft, intellect, or fecu-bill, contained an elaborate, able and pa-lent corruption has ever devised. Some of triotic address to the democratic voters of them, so very few as hardly to be of notice, is admitted to contemplate the scenery of that State, on the 6th instant, from the pen may perhaps be men of honest convictions the west, to range the almost interminable -but men whose consciences, unfortunate- prairies, or gaze fearfully on the mountain expressed, in the best spirit, and cannot ly, always lead them to consider it their fastnesses of the Alleghanies, or to span full to have a beneficial influence upon the duty to deny, misrepresent, falsify, and the ocean-like rivers, cannot but be filled, democratic mind there. The Union pursued an honorable course in its opposition to the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill, but because that bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the Nebraska bill living upon the accidents of the times, but the occanion to the times, but the occanion to the oc has become a law it will enter into no factious opposition to the administration, or refrain from using its best exertions to unite frain from using its best exertions to unite forever and continually as they have done lers of the sea-washed, sandy coasts; yet the demonstration of the times, the lead it to visite the lead it to the democratic party and to lead it to victo- in times past, mis-state the questions in is- while it reads the fearfully distinct impres- practice, adopted many years ago, in upper ference to make free States? If it has the in times past, mis-state the questions in issue, ridicule the idea that there is any ground for serious apprehensions and deny that the adoption by the non-slaveholding states, of the propositions embraced in their platform would result either in evil or danger. They will craftily but arrogantly point to the condition of the public mind in our own state, and ask how many men in New Hampshire, will vote to go out of the are now unwilling to support the present of the democratic party and to lead it to victory. This high-minded determination, we are questions in issue, ridicule the idea that there is any ground for serious apprehensions and deny that the adoption by the non-slaveholding states, of the propositions embraced in their platform would result either in evil or danger. They will craftily but arrogantly point to the condition of the public mind in our own state, and ask how many men in New Hampshire, will vote to go out of the Union, if the Whig and Abolition platform are now unwilling to support the present administration, but call themselves democrats, will soon be in the ranks of the principles should pass into legal enactments by Congress. Admit that not one can be the principles they once advocated.

The Union after describing the elements which compose the fusion pany, asks—

New Hampshire, will vote to go out of the Union, if the Whig and Abolition platform party had a pleasant time of it coming in; by Congress. Admit that not one can be the principles should pass into legal enactments by Congress. Admit that not one can be the principles they once advocated.

The Union after describing the elements which compose the fusion pany, asks—

West.

New Hampshire, will vote to go out of the Union, if the Whig and Abolition platform principles at the principles of the opinion that may be the principles should pass into legal enactments by Congress. Admit that not one can be the evening. The opinion that may law the even in the principles and a pleasant time of it coming in; by Congress. Admit that not one can be the evening. The opinion that may law the even in the principles and a pleasant time of it coming in; by Congress. Admit that not one can be the evening of the subject of Slavery, or, in other words, their domestic institutions, at the time of the walking—it does not matter much whether of disposing of the subject of Slavery, or, in the Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, or Missouri. [Missouri Rep.]

The Union, if the Whig and Abolition platform principles should pass into legal enactments by Congress. Admit that not one can be territories are as much entitled to the right territories are as much entitl "What now is the platform upon which maintain laws to preserve it and give vi- ous portions of community in the rivalry of these confederated schemers of wrong are tality to the rights it confers upon all the influence and power. That opinion is now preparing to enter the contest? Has the people of all the states, that we will not only dissipated like a vapor before the light of issippi valley—to become "the seat of emcauldron, retained the platform of princi- That is the point. Will the people of New natural talent and genius, exhibited and ples which after so much tribulation and ex- Hampshire maintain measures necessary still exhibits in the profession of law and of the Union. Within these States there Bellows, and the other members of the del decided, and from it the opposition must to what has produced this state of things, what New York now is. Every resource egation to Baltimore from New Hampshire, not be allowed to wriggle or twist, like a been loyal to the faith they plighted to the reluctant or untruthful witness upon the In the great West the superabundance delegates there assembled from other por- stand. There is to be nothing like concestions of the Union? No! they have spurn- sion to the south upon this question of sla- and enterprise congregates. The dull, the ed the platform they there adopted, and in very, or any other question. The south unaspiring, the idle, never think of overits stead have accepted from the abolition- will not ask it, and if they did, it would be passing the cold-capt barriers of the Alleists a series of propositions, so gigantic in of no use, unless there were reciprocal ad- ghany. The bold, the resolute, the ambipolitical wickedness, that had they been vantages to be gained without a sacrifice of tious, leave the white cottages of New Eng-

ering earthquake through the length and law, of the obligation to return upon claim soul-touching pathos? breadth of the republic. The platform of persons owing service or labor. Is it right the opposition is comprised in the follow- under the constitution? Take the case of litical meetings in the open air, extensive-Anthony Burns, the fugitive recently de- ly prevailing in the West, has given a nolivered up in Boston. Had his owner un- bility to the soul of western eloquence.der the constitution a right to recapture his The dome made by the hand of man, springslave and be protected while so doing?-The non-admission of any more slave The answer is unmistakable. The right bounded concave that must confine the soul The first of these, the repeal of the Ne- ly and unequivocally that he who runs may lightful outlet of her prison-house. The

constitution which we have transcribed :-No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into in the religious oratory of the West. another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from

vice or labor may be due. As northern men, we may, and we do regret, that there should be a slave to flee, agitating, grand, impassioned. The East ly have subsided into an admission, at Sar- or a master to pursue, but our regrets, no atoga, that Kansas will be a free State, matter how praiseworthy, cannot interfere critical censure, sharpened to a fineness too notwithstanding his asseverations to the with the mandates of the constitution. It contrary. For what a vast procession of is stipulated there, in the plainest language, falsehoods and crimes will these abolition that the slave, 'shall be delivered up,' and fanatics be one day called upon to answer! no sophistry can gloss it. It cannot be The second of these propositions is the erased from the page of the constitution, sition to the democratic party, in this and claim in State conventions as was the case opinion as surely dissolve the Union, as the particular fugitive slave law, as though they brigation of the Constitution itself. We would ever sanction any law to carry into would ever sanction any law to carry into effect this obligation of the constitution.—
They don't propose any other law by which

THE KANSAS HERALD, elsewhere, without one expression of regret, dissolve all connection with those who re- the head waters of the far-wandering Mis-

#### Eloquence of the West. BY JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

HABITS of thought and styles of oratory

ests of the fresh, untouched wilderness .-What has created their eloquence? What

The practice of holding religious and poing its arch towards heaven, is yet the

read. The following are the words of the camp-meeting has changed the nomenclature of pulpit eloqueuce. The two divisions of the ancient school are now but one

The eloquence of the West, as contrast such service or labor, but shall be delivered ed with that of the East, presents many upon claim of the party to whom such ser- striking peculiarities. The eloquence of the East is sober, passionless, condensed, metaphysical; that of the West is free, lofty razor-like to cleave the mountains or crave the rocks, the West defies and transcends criticism—unbosoms mighty thoughts, applies motives to human mind as strong as the rush of a whirlwind, in language varied yet strong, and if ever defective, yet grand. The thoughts of the West are large. from the fact that the banking regulations of this State, are expected to be the subject ried yet strong, and if ever defective, yet Kennebec, or the poetic Connecticut; in the West the same word means the proud flow of waves too wide to roar, and cincturing half the globe in their course. In the East a plain means a patch of earth hedged in by circumambient mountains, defended on either hand by rock and water; in the West a plain means an expanse of territory over the Territory of Kansas. In this they are which the sun rises and sets through a thou-

cred volume than is heard in the eastern desk. The grand poetic touches of inspiration are blended with the strong colors of nature in such proportions that the entire painting presents the appearance of an anto the great mass of southern people felt it a duty they owed to themselves and to their institutions to co-operate in effectcient picture, over which the lapse of centuries had no power save to brighten and

#### Sqatter Sovereignity.

We hear from Fort Snelling that the sale of the "Reservation" at that post took place a few days since. There were a large number of speculators in attendance, but "Squatthere in their majesty, headed by ex-members of Congress, &c., armed to the teeth. Their position was well understood. They had selected spots of land, or sub-division, and it was as much as a man's life was

It is a part of the "manifest destiny" of bounded profusion, which the industry and rapidly as possible—the great rivers and go there or not. artificial lines of intercommunication, and mercial and manufacturing supremacy.

We observe that an organization of western bankers and western capitalists is proa union among the banks of the west for tion further." their mutual protection, and a combined effort to build and sustain the monied indent of the 'commercial centres' of the Atmovement-one which, if rightly managed trade, of manufacture, and of general prosprising citizens. Hitherto the monopolies of trade in the Atlantic cities have made enormous profits on the productions of the west—on their manufactured goods sold to will be settled definitely one way or the extravagance and luxury.

Proper banking facilities and the availability of capital, exert most powerful influences for weal or woe upon the country.-None of her sisters are more deeply in-terested in this movement than Indiana; and why not let us have peace?—Richmond and we broach this subject at this time,

## Doniphan City.

The Messrs. Forman have brought forward their beautiful town site, near the mouth of Independence creek; and are presenting it to the public as the most favorable location for a city on the Missouri river, in

## Let us have Peace.

We can heartily second the wish of our cotemporary of The Baltimore, American, that al Intelligence : the country possessed some statesman, elevated in patriotism and commanding in invative majority of all sections, and bidding the southern people are tired of it, and they want peace and quiet if it can be obtained without the sacrifice of their inalienable rights.

When the question of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was presented to them by a northern Senator, they naturally took sides in favor of that repeal. Its existence was an odious and unjust discrimination the great mass of southern people to their institutions to co-operate in effecting its removal. Whether it resulted in any practical advantage to them or not, was not so much a matter of consideration as was the repudiation of a principle unfair and anti-republican. They only asked of their northern brethren to be admitted on equal terms with them into the territories of the United States-the common property of all. They ask for no Congressional for the repeal of such Congressional legis-

lation as made them Free States. Was this demanding too much of the North? Is it fair that our brethren of the North should insiss upon the interposition of Federal power to aid them in making free States out of the public domain, by prohibiting the citizens of the South from equal participation therein? The north would never recognize the power of Congress to interfere and make Slave States, then why should they insist upon its interpower in the one case it has in the other, yet the north would resist to the last the exercise of any such power in the former instance. Will they ask for themselves that which they refuse to others, and to which others have as much right as they have?

The whole question has been forcibly il-

South is content. As to the existence or non-existence of slavery in those territeries, that place. remain in the Union ourselves, but permit truth. The great West, with sufficient en- pire' for the country. The time will come it is a matter that must be decided by the trolling element in this hot and secthing our brethern of the south to remain in il.— ergy and ability to vindicate a full claim to when the States of Indiana, Illinois, Mis- natural course of events. The south has though the Indians are sueing for peace. souri, &c., will become the central States taken no steps to fill up those Territories citement, it adopted at its national convento maintain the constitution, or will they the sacred calling of pulpit oratory, elements will be a 'commercial center,' which will, emigrant societies, or to enter into any sort with slave-holding emigrants, by the aid of oppose them. That is the question to be of unequalled eloquence. The inquiry in- in a great degree, be to the whole country of a scramble for the ascendancy there. She is content with the right of Southern emiand element of wealth existing here in un- grants to remove into Kansas or Nebraska with their slaves, and that right she intends of eastern or northern and southern talent energy of our people are developing as to maintain whether her people choose to

The N. Y. Courier is right when it says the natural tendencies of the course of em- in a late issue of that paper that: "If we lately lost 60 horses and 40 mules by a pire, all point to this as the center of com- are to judge by the general silence of their journals, the people of the south take but very little concern in the struggle which Sandwich Island Annexahas been going on for the control of the posed to be shortly effected, which, it is in- two new territories. Having essayed to tended, will in some sort contribute to the assert a principle by wiping the Missouri monetary and commercial independence of Compromise line of 36-30 out of existence, the West. The organization contemplates they seem indisposed to carry the conten-

If the north gain the practical advantage in the end by Kansas and Nebraska coming terests of this part of the country, indepen- in as free States, let them have it. While they gain the advantage by the free and unlantic sea-board. This is a very important trammeled dicision of the people of those is written down in the constitution so clear- that was made to range the skies, the de- may be the means of giving new life and let them gain it in that way and not seek to Territories the south will never object, but vigor to the ramifications of agriculture, of convert the Federal Government into a machine for manufacturing free territory, or perity. It is one that interests all enter- into an instrument for destroying the rights and privileges of the people of any portion of the confederacy.

western producers—and on western money other by the citizens of Kansas and Nebras-itself. Now there is no good reason why ka long before Congress could dispose of it, these States—rapidly increasing in population, wealth and power—should continue be re-established, or its repeal re-affirmed, their wholesale contributions to New York the question will be placed beyond the territorial power of Congress. Further agitation, therefore, by the North can result in sylvanians are probably next in numbers. no practical good. That is manifest by The immigration from Massachusetts, New their own reasoning. Why keep it up, then? All the South asks to be let alone,

> ROCK ISLAND, Sept. 16, 4 P. M. Judge Douglass is now delivering an address in the ccurt yard, in this city. There is a large crowd of hearers, and good order is preserved with little exertion. At one time a row was expected. He has met

The funeral of Mrs. Elizeboth Benton took place Tuesday afternoon, at Washington. Her illness was of several years duto the requirements of the constitution, so long as the remnants of the whig party can be kept from its pestilent embrace, but when such propositions as we have enumerated, embracing a succession of plots against the harmony of these States and the welfare of their citizena, are held up and accepted in New Hampshire. Massachusetts and in the Merit in the formula in the south. Were it not for some legistics which the sum rises and sets through a thousand successive horizons, and above whose carpet of verdure heaven spreads out half her stars. In the East, a wind means a blast which wrestles with mountain beech or maple, or plays fitfully with the fallen snow; in the West, the same word means the rearing impulse which necumulates about of St. Joseph.—St. Joseph Cycle.

The south. Were it not for some legistics and sets through a thousand successive horizons, and above whose said successive horizons, and above whose carpet of verdure heaven spreads out half her stars. In the East, a wind means a blast which wrestles with mountain beech or maple, or plays fitfully with the fallen snow; in the West, the same word means the rearing impulse which necumulates about of St. Joseph.—St. Joseph Cycle.

The south. Were it not for some legistics and successive horizons, and above whose samd successive horizons, and above whose samd successive horizons, and above whose sites we ever beheld. A sale of lots will be duly notified.

Persons wishing particulars are referred by the first of the United States, and the complete special properties and sets through a thousand successive horizons, and above whose sites we ever beheld. A sale of lots will be duly notified.

Persons wishing particulars are referred to Maj. T. H. Christopher near De Kalb, and the Merson of the Couley the form

MRS. BENTON .- We find the following obituary notice of this lady in the Nation-

DIED, in this city at 8 o'clock, r. M. Sunsixty years. Her protracted illness of several years, which from the first was known to be beyond remedy, was borne with patience and propriety of demeanor that proves how the noble faculties and affections may survive the wreck of the mortal frame. Deprived of utterence, of all her energies, Mrs. Benton still preserved the bearing of one whose mind would not allow the most prostrating affliction to overthrow the fine character it had formed. No part of it gave way under the long trial to which it was subjected. The simplicity of manners, the domestic and social virtues, the generous, high toned, well-regulated feelings, the religious faith, severe to herself, liberal to all the rest of the world, in which she was nurtured in her father's house and among the Virginia Puritans of Rockbridge, stood the test of thirty years, spent amidst the fashionable life of Washington and the prejudices of its political strife, without reproach. Her exalted character bore the more trying ordeal of a malady which conquers the will and often breaks down the nobler traits of the most ter Sovereignty" was also there to assert legislation, making those territories Slave states, but they did, and had a right to ask est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last, was her devotion to her has est to the last. band. Of late she has sat constantly by his side when at his labors, at home, and indeed their lives may be said to have been inseperable, for she has made her home wherever his business called him. She was reconciled to part with him on his late return to Missouri because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his duty required his presence at his home. When she felt the approach of the crisis which terminated her life she led her daughter to the vacant chair in which her husband worked, and, by look and gestures, made it apparent that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed in the next apartment, from which she was never able to raise again.

#### From the Occidental Messenger. Santa Fe Mail.

The Santa Fe mail got in on the 30th

Having obtained this in reference to the Quarters will be for a time. Col. Fauntle-Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the roy, with a company of Infrantry and Dragoons, is expected also to be stationed at

> The Jacarilla war is not yet ended, al-A general truce might be made with the whole Indian force—and what of it? Since there are some 30,000 of the wildest Indians of the whole North American tribes within the limits of that country, and only a few companies of soldiers to hold them in check. If peace is not made this fall, the soldiers expect to punish them sorely, as they cannot remain in the mountains du-ring the winter season. The Government stampede.

# tion.

Washington, Wednesday, Sept 13, It is true that Mr. Gregg, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has sent important dispatches to Mr. Secretary Marcy, respecting the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

The Treaty of annexation is adopted, Mr. Gregg reports, by King Kamehameha and his council, and Mr. Gregg forwards the project here.

But, before transmission to the U. S., Executive, Lihoiiho, the warm and almost sole influential opponent of annexation, originated the plan of submitting the project to popular approbation, with the hope of defeating it there.

The plan of submission is carried, and the treaty is to go before the Sandwich Island public.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A majority of our population up to this time, are from Missouri, though their preponderance is fast diminishing by the arrival of people from other States. Pendiana and Ohio are also represented.

The population from Kentucky, Tennessec, Virginia and other southern States is very limited. A few from Arkansas are settled in the south earstern part of the Territory.

The immigration during the fall months, after the farmers have secured their crops, will come in multitudes at every avenue and by all means of transportation. The fame of Kansas has gone abroad and will secure for her a speedy and dense settle-

There is said to be a large company forming in Kentucky for Kansas, which will be ready to start this fall.

Orleans have commenced taking care of the yellow fever patients.